Period 5 Timeline of Major Ideas & Events (1844-1877)

Use the internet to complete the following chart.

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| Key Concepts:  |
| **5.1:** The United States became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries. |
| **5.2:** Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war. |
| **5.3:** The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights. |

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| President: | Event and Significance: |
| James K. Polk Democrat(1845-1849)James K. Polk Democrat(1845-1849) | Congress Preemption Acts of the 1830s and 1840s |
| “Fifty-four Forty or Fight!” (Election of 1844) |
| Annexing Texas (1844, technically Tyler but how did it effect Polk?) |
| Samuel Morse invents Electric Telegraph (1844) |
| Mexican-American War (1845-1848) |
| Wilmot Proviso (1846) |
| Elias Howe invents Sewing Machine (1846)  |
| Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) |
| Free-Soil Party (1848) |
| California Gold Rush (1849) |
| Zachary Taylor Whig(1849-July 1850) | Know-Nothing Party (American Party) Created (1849) |
| Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850) |
| Millard Fillmore Whig(July 1850-1853)  | Compromise of 1850  |
| Fugitive Slave Law (1850) |
| Underground Railroad  |
| *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* (1852) |
| Franklin Pierce Democrat(1853-1857) | Gadsden Purchase (1853) |
| Republican Party created (1854) |
| Ostend Manifesto (1854) |
| Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) |
| “Bleeding Kansas” (1855-56) |
| Caning of Senator Sumner (1856) |
| Panic of 1857  |
| Impending Crisis of the South (1857) |
| James BuchananDemocrat(1857-1861) | Lecompton Constitution (1857) |
| *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857) |
| Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858) |
| John Brown’s Raid at Harpers Ferry (1859) |
| Election of 1860 |
| Formation of the Confederate States of America (February 1861) |
| Crittenden Compromise (1861) |
| Abraham Lincoln Republican (1861- 1865)Abraham Lincoln Republican (1861- 1865)Abraham Lincoln Republican (1861- 1865)Abraham Lincoln Republican (1861- 1865) | Fort Sumter (April 12, 1861) |
| Lincoln’s Use of Executive Power |
| Union Wartime Advantages  |
| Confederacy Wartime Advantages  |
| Confederate Problems  |
| Morrill Tariff Act (1861) |
| Homestead Act (1862) |
| Morrill Land Grant Act (1862) |
| Pacific Railway Act (1862) |
| First Battle of Bull Run (July 1861) |
| Trent Affair (1861) |
| Peninsula Campaign (March 1862) |
| *Monitor vs. Merrimac* (March 1862) |
| Second Battle of Bull Run (August 1862) |
| Grant’s Capture of New Orleans (April 1862) |
| Antietam (September 1862) |
| Fredericksburg (December 1862) |
| Confiscation Acts (1861-1862) |
| Emancipation Proclamation (January 1863) |
| Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (1863) |
| Massachusetts 54th Regiment  |
| Battle of Vicksburg (May-July 1863) |
| Battle of Gettysburg (July 1863) |
| New York Draft Riots (July 1863) |
| Wade-Davis Bill (1864) |
| Sherman’s March to the Sea (1864-65) |
| Freedmen’s Bureau created ( March 1865) |
| Surrender at Appomattox (April 9, 1865) |
| Assassination of Lincoln (April 14, 1865) |
| Andrew Johnson Democratic(1865-1869)Andrew Johnson Democratic(1865-1869) | 13th Amendment (1865)  |
| Johnson’s Reconstruction Policy (1865) |
| Southern Governments of 1865  |
| Black Codes  |
| Johnson’s Vetoes (1866) |
| Civil Rights Act of 1866 |
| 14th Amendment (1866; ratified 1868) |
| Report of the Join Committee (1866) |
| Reconstruction Acts of 1867 |
| Tenure of Office Act (1867) |
| Ulysses S. Grant Republican (1869-1877)  | 15th Amendment (1869; ratified 1870) |
| Civil Rights Act of 1875 |
| Building Black Communities  |
| Sharecropping  |
| Compromise of 1877 |